- FOR -

WEDNESDAY

WE OFFER

Dark ground Pongees, the 15c qual-91/2c Teirot, the original Woven Duck, 18c 10c

The genuine 40-inch Irish Lawns, all 91/2 C styles, all colors (yard)...... These you never saw less than 1214c a

YOUR CHANCE TO BUY WASH AND WOOL GOODS AT CUT PRICES.

The choice of the finest Colored Novelty Dress Goods in the house for \$1 per yard. These are this spring's goods, and have been sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per yard. Wool checks and small plaids, the 45c and 50c ones, we place in one lot and mark them 25c yard.

If you have Waists or Children's Dresses in mind, we would suggest that you see

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YOU MUST HAVE

Furniture!

-that's here-where you can have the advantage of a complete stock, one

Simple Kitchen Finest Parlor Furniture

And everything between. If you have any old furniture, telewagon for it and make it over better than new, and at less cost thantrresponsible people charge.

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER Vindow Bargain Sale Every Monday,

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PICTURES

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23 South Meridian Street.

Ladies, Attention!

We are closing out our Knox fivedollar Sailors for

ONE DOLLAR.

DALTON, HIGH-CLASS HATTER,

BATES HOUSE.

WAR IN BARREL HOUSE CIRCLES.

Drink Rates Cut to Three Cents-Brewers Will Probably Interfere.

There is great excitement in barrel-house ircles over the prospect of a rate war and a reduction in the cost of drinks. Around each of the places can be found crowds of men talking over the situation and passing opinions upon the claims of either side. One barrel-house keeper has defled all the others by advertising any drink in the house soup and lunch. He offers a schooner of beer for that amount or a liberal drink of get gloriously drunk for 9 cents, by mixing drinks. The trouble all arose over the at-tempt of certain dealers to discard the Chi-cago bowl and lunch counter. These dealpropositions were rejected with scorn by a few and now the business threatens to be shaken to the foundation, while the barrel-house frequenter looks on and smiles. In the old days the barrel houses sold drinks at 5 cents each, the schooner being the unit of measurement for beer. Then came free lunches and later the Chicago bowls. The latter are nothing more than mammoth glasses, each holding about a quart. The proprietors say there is no money selling beer by the bowl and some firms wished to dispense with them and made other radical changes in the barrel house as. A meeting of the proprietors was held and an agreement drawn up whereby the breweries were not to sell to firms reailing in the bowls, but the plans were by one or two of the firms declining sign the agreement, at the same time eginning the sale of 3-cent drinks. Those rms which have not met the reduction re waiting to see what the breweries will do. It is thought the latter will decline to sell to firms retailing at 3 cents and thus the war will end. Should the breweries refuse to continue to sell to the 3-cent places. the other firms promise to meet the cut and then a terrible drink war will begin, with the probabilities that drinks will be sold at 1 cent each with lunch thrown in.

ONE OF THEIR FABRICATIONS.

A Reported Remark Made by Gen. Harrison Concerning Bicycles.

The reported remark of General Harrison to a company of gentlemen in Dana, Ind., week before last, that he thought a woman could not be graceful on a bicycle, and that she made a picture when riding and chewing for a gun, is agitating the sensational press of the effete East. General Harrison denies that he said that all the girls who ride bi-cycles chew gum, but he adheres to his views of the ungracefulness of combining the bicycle riding and the gum chewing habit. The story as published in Eastern papers is, he said, one of the fabrications to which some of those papers are given.

Carter Case Analysis Uncompleted. Coroner Castor is waiting for the report of Dr. Crose before giving a verdict regarding the death of Brice Carter, the contractor who died suddenly and mysteriously ten days ago. Dr. Crose is still at work upon the analysis of the contents of the stomach and he cannot say just when his report will be ready. The interest in the case in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Carter's home has not decreased.

Haughville School Bonds Sold.

The Merchants' National Bank yesterday purchased the bonds of the town of Haughville, for school purposes, amounting to \$12,800, paying \$13,000 for them. There were five other bidders. The new schoolhouse will be ready for occupation by the time the school year begins. Two furnaces have been purchased for \$600, and two hundred desks at \$2 each. The bonds run twenty years with 5 per cent. interest.

THE THORNTON CASE

UDGE M'MASTER UPHOLDS ACTION OF SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

They Had the Right to Send Colored Child to a Colored School.

The Thornton case, as it is generally known, was yesterday decided by Judge McMaster adverse to the relator in the case. It was entitled State ex rel. Thornton vs. David K. Goss et al. It related to the right of Thornton's adopted child, a six-year-old girl, to attend the schoolhouse nearest her home, instead of one four squares further away, in conformity to the order of the superintendent of the public schools of Indianapolis removing all the colored children of the grade of the child in this case to

"Addie E. Thornton is the adopted daughter of the relator, and at the happening of the events set forth in the complaint, was six years of age. She and the relator are colored. The defendant Goss is the superintendent of schools of the city of Indianapolis. The defendant Selma Ingersoll is the principal of school No. 4, in said city, and the defendant Elizabeth Heber is the teacher of the primary, or 1B grade, of said School 4. Said School 4 is about one and one-half city squares distant from the residence of the relator, and school No. 24 is about four squares distant from such residence. Both of said schools are graded and are a part of the common school system of said city. School 4 is for white papils, but at and prior to the time of the acts complained of there were colored pupils in various grades thereof, and there are still some colored pupils in attendance in some of the higher grades in said school.
"No. 24 was established and is maintained by the school authorities of the city as a At the opening of the school year of 1894, to wit, Sept. 10, relator's said child and other colored children came to School 4, seeking admission as pupils in the primary, or 1B, grade thereof. It seems that there were standing instructions, given by the predecessor of said Goss, to the principal of said School 4 to admit no colored pupils of No. 4 was quite large at the beginning of the school year 1894 the principal of said school and the teacher of said grade de-clined to accept such colored pupils with-out instructions from defendant Goss. "This led to interviews between relator and said Goss, which resulted in the latter

giving directions to the principal of No. 4 to accept relator's child unless such acceptance would displace some one of equal right in the district. Thereupon said child, as also the other colored pupils in said grade, continued in attendance therein ungrade, continued in attendance therein until Sept. 20, 1894, when said Goss gave orders that all of the colored pupils, about fourteen in number, in the 1B grade of said School 4, should be transferred to the corresponding grade in School 24. This order was acquiesced in by the other colored pupils, but the relator protested against the same as to his child, and continued to send her to said School 4. Under direction of said sinstruction was withheld from her. Undereupon relator brought this action for mandate to compel defendants to admit and instruct her in said school. Among the allegations in the complaint are the following: That said Goss is acting maliciously in the premises, and without due regard to the duties owing to said Addie

liciously in the premises, and without due regard to the duties owing to said Addie E. Thornton as a pupil in the public schools of said city, and solely because of the fact that she is of negro parentage.'
"By their return to the alternative writ the defendants claim that said Goss, as superintendent, had the right, under the rules and regulations of the Board of School Commissioners, to make the transfer. They further claim that at the time fer. They further claim that at the time of such order there was not room in the 1B grade of School 4 for the white pupils admitted, and seeking admission therein from said district, and that there were accommodations in the 1B grade of School 24 for the colored pupils so transferred, and that the latter school furnished educational facilities equal to the former. Defendants also claim that said Goss had the right, under the law, to make such transfer, and they deny all malice. The evidence disclosed that from the beginning of the schools, in September, to the time of the order of transfer 1B grade of School 4 was crowded beyond its capacity for highest

order of transfer 1B grade of School f was crowded beyond its capacity for highest efficiency of instruction, and that the number of pupils therein exceeded the number in the same grade in No. 24 by about thirty, on an average, and that others in the district were seeking admission thereto.

"The 1B room in No. 24 was equal in capacity to the 1B room in No. 4, and was also equal to it in its educational facilities and in other respects, and was also equal to the other schools of like grade in the city, and had the same course of instruction. Miss Carter, who taught it, had had an experience of eleven years as a teacher, and the evidence showed that she teacher, and the evidence showed that she was capable and efficient. Indeed, it is not contended by relator that the 1B grade at No. 24 did not afford equal educational facilities but the appropriate the state of the contended to the contended cilities, but the complaint seems to be that his child was denied these facilities at the place where he desired her to receive them. The question then is, was the order of transfer in the case at bar within the discretion of the school superintendent? If it was made in the exercise of a discretion, with which the law has invested them, the court has no power to review that dis-cretion or to compel by mandate its exercise in a particular manner. The question is not new or unsettled. At the session of our Legislature held in 1869, after the ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a law was enacted a part of the third section of which was as follows:

ship, town or city shall organize the colers proposed to raise the standard of the barrel house and one proposition was to close at 9 o'clock in the evening. But all propositions were rejected with scorn by children into separate schools, having and form one district."

"This section was amended by the third section of the act of March, 5, 1877 (R. S. 1881, Section 4496), which is still in force, and reads as follows: " The trustee or trustees of such township, town or city may organize the colored children into separate schools of the township, town or city, having all the rights, privileges and advantages of all other schools of the township, town or city:

Provided, That in case there may not be provided separate schools for the colored dispatches from Washington would indicate?" provided, That in case there may not be provided separate schools for the colored children, then such colored children shall be allowed to attend the public schools with white children; provided further, That when any child attending such colored school shall, on examination and certificate of his or her teacher show to the trustee or preference for him, for I do not. It is trustee or preference for him, for I do not. It is trustee or preference for him, for I do not. shah, on examination and certificate of his or her teacher, show to the trustee or trustees of any township, town or city that he or she has made a sufficient advancement to be placed in a higher grade than that afforded by such colored school, he or she shall be entitled to enter the school provided for white children of a like grade and no distinction shall therein be made on account of race or color of such

made on account of race or color of such "Under other satutory provisions the school authorities in cities have the same powers conferred on trustees. In the case of State ex rel. Mitchell vs. Gray, 93 Ind., 303, Judge Elliott, speaking of the act of 1869, says: 'The question of the constitutionality of the act of May 12, 1869, providing separate schools for white and colored children is settled by the previous decisions of this court. Cory vs. Carter, 48 Ind., 327; State ex rel. vs. Grubb, 85 Ind., 213. The question of the wisdom, justice or expediency of such a statute is one for the Legislature and not for the justice or expediency of such a statute is one for the Legislature and not for the courts.' And in speaking of the act of 1877, the one now in force, he says: 'Section 3, of the act of March 5, 1877, secures to colored children school privileges and prohibits school officers from denying them such privileges, but leaves to the school authorities of the locality a broad discretion. The duty of determining whether separate schools shall or shall not be organized is lodged in the local school officers, and it would be a usurpation of power for the is lodged in the local school officers, and it would be a usurpation of power for the courts to wrest it from them. Confusion and evil would result from an attempt on the part of the courts to decide what local measures are wise or unwise, expedient or inexpedient, and the fundamental principle that courts cannot interfere with the exercise of discretionary powers conferred upon officers or inferior tribunals would be violated. Courts cannot undertake the government of town, township or city school affairs any more than they can undertake to govern in other municipal affairs. to govern in other municipal affairs. Whether a township, town or city requires

interfere, but they cannot decide upon the question whether the school privileges shall be supplied by separate schools or by schools common to all." "In the case of the State ex. rel. Gaines vs. McCann et al., 21 Ohio St., 198, it was held that an act of the Legislature author-

separate schools is a question for the de-

cision of the local school officers. If the local officers should deny all school privi-leges, then, doubtless, the courts might

in the case before us, works no substantial inequality of school privileges between the children of both classes in the locality of the parties. Under the lawful regulation of equal educational privileges the children of each class are required to attend the school provided for them and to which they are assigned by those having the lawful official control of all. The plaintiff, then, cannot claim that his privileges are abridged on the ground of inequality of school advantages for his children. Nor can he dictate where his children shall be instructed, or what teacher shall perform structed, or what teacher shall perform that office, without obtaining privileges not enjoyed by white citizens. Equality of enjoyed by white citizens. Equality of rights does not involve the necessity of educating white and colored persons in the same school any more than it does that of educating children of both sexes in the some school, or that different grades of scholars must be kept in the same school ally equal school advantages is not probited by either the State or federal Con stitution, nor would it contravene the pro-visions of either. There is then no ground upon which the plaintiff can claim that his

have been infringed "In Roberts vs. the City of Boston, 5 Cush 198, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that the general school of Boston have power, under the Constitu-tion and laws of the State, to make provision for the instruction of colored children in separate schools established exclusively for them. Shaw, C. J., in the opinion of the court, says: 'The plaintiff had access to a school, set apart for colored children, as well conducted in all respects and as well fitted, in point of capacity and qualifi-cation of instructors, to advance the educa-tion of children under seven years old, as the other primary schools; the objection is that the schools thus open to the plaintiff are exclusively appropriated to colored children and are at a greater distance from her home. Under these circumstances, has the plaintiff been unlawfully excluded from public schools instruction? Upon the best consideration we have been able to give the subject the court are all of the opinion that she has not. * * * * * * * The power of general superintendent vests a plenary authority in the committee to arrange, classify and distribute pupils in such a manner as they think best adapted to their general proficieny and welfare. If it is thought expedient to provide for very young children it may be that such schools may be kept exclusively by female teachers, quite adequate to their instruction, and yet whose services may be obtained at a cost much lower than that of more highly-qua ified male instructors. So if they sho judge it expedient to have a grade of schools for children from seven to ten and another for those from ten to fourteen it would seem to be within their authority of said School 4 to admit no colored pupils in the 1B grade of said school if the room therein was reeded for white pupils; but that such colored pupils in such case should go to School 24. As the attendance of white children seeking admission to said 1B grade the primary school and yet have not acquired the rudiments of learning, to enable them to enter the ordinary schools. If a class of youth, of one or both sexes, is found in that condition and it is expedient to organize them into a separate school to receive the special training adapted to their condition it seems to be within the power of the superintending committee to provide for the organization of such special

"Without quoting further we refer to additional authorities as follows: Ward vs. Flood, 48 Cal., 36. People ex rel., King vs. Gallagher, 93 N. Y., 436. Lehew vs. Brummell, 103 Mo., 546. Hall vs. Cuir, 95, U. S. 504. As to the averment in the complaint that the defendants were actuated by malice in what they did it is scarcely neces-sary, under the showing made by the evidence, to dicuss it. Some heat may have been displayed after the controversy arose, but the evidence shows that the manifestation in this regard on the part of the re-lator were, to say the least, not behind those shown by the defendants; and it falls to show that wantonness or wickedness of intention, which constitutes malice, as defined in law.

"Besides, if the act done was lawful in itself, and did not, legally speaking, invade the rights of the relator or his child, it is difficult to perceive how the motive in doing it could render it actionable. As bearing on this see Coley on Towts (2nd Ed.) pages 830 and 832. The court is bound by the law and must apply it as it is found by the law and must apply it as it is found to exist to the facts in the case. If it

is unwise the remedy must be sought in legislative enactment. So applying it the writ of mandate must be denied."

GOVERNOR SAYS HE SHOWED NO PREFERENCE FOR GIL SHANKLIN.

He, However, Thought the Evansville Editor Might Have Had Much Better Recognition.

Governor Matthews, accompanied by his wife and daughter and his niece, Miss Mc-Mechan, returned from his trip East yesterday afternoon. The mail that had arrived day afternoon. The mail that had arrived during his ten days' stay had accumulated until it reached a bunch that will demand pany. The city will require the deposit of a check for \$1,000 as soon as the contract is He was at this work last night when interrupted and asked to talk of his trip East. He did not much like the interruption, but nevertheless, talked frankly and courteously, as is his custom.

He said he had kept clear of newspaper men every place except in New York and Washington, and that in New York he had declined to say a word on the subject of politics. He said he had not discussed the sliver question, but had answered the quesfication of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a law was enacted a part of the third section of which was as follows:

"The trustee or trustees of each township, town or city shall organize the colored children into separate schools having."

Silver question, but had answered the question to the probability of a silver convention being called by any part of the Democratic party in this walks on Warren street, between Michigan avenue and Bates street, F. M. Snyder & Co., at 24 cents a linear foot; cement sidewalk along the east side of Union street, between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Dunn, at 66 cents a linear foot; cement sidewalk along the east side of Union street, between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Dunn, at 66 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Dunn, at 66 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Dunn, at 66 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Snyder & Co., at 24 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Snyder & Co., at 24 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Snyder & Co., at 24 cents a linear foot; between Hill and Palmer streets, F. M. Sn about the hotel lobbies that in Boston there free coinage of silver than he had supposed.

cratic candidates in this State, and named several of them. I named Mr. Shanklin first, but not because I felt any particular preference for him, for I do not. It is true that I remarked that I thought he might have been recognized by the administration more than he has, but I did not think my remarks would be construed to mean that I personally favored him more than any other candidate. I also named Judge Zol-lars, of Fort Wayne, who has always been a strong Democrat, and is very popular, especially in the northern part of the State. Then I mentioned ex-Congressman Shiveley, who also has a large and influential following. As a candidate from the central part of the State I mentioned Capt. William R.

"Were Republican presidential possibili-

In June the remaining portion of the appro-priation for the last fiscal year for the Indiana National Guard, payable in equip-ment, was about \$6,000. This amount had to be drawn before the end of the fiscal year or the amount would revert to the general fund. An order was made out for sabers and revolvers for the artillery com-panies and for one Gatling gun. It was to hurry up these things so that they could be here for the State Encampment that Mr. Matthews visited Washington.

While in Washington Mr. Matthews diswill be ready for occupation by the time the school year begins. Two furnaces have been purchased for \$500, and two hundred lesks at \$2 each. The bonds run twenty years with 5 per cent. interest.

See the China Closets at Wm. L. Elder's.

"In the case of the State ex. rel. Gaines to the chances of the appointment of ex-Warden J. W. French as warden of the new government penitentiary at Leaven-worth, with several of the ludiana people to the constitution of the State nor the lith amendment of the Constitution of the United States. In referring to the act the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the course of its opinion, uses this language: 'We have seen that the law,

IT IS A NOBLE ROOM

ARTIST STEELE'S IDEAS OF DECO-RATING TOMLINSON HALL.

Coloring Should Not Be Light and Clifford-Avenue Improvement.

Recently the Board of Public Works soicited the opinion of local artists as to the character of the decorations to be made in the interior of Tomlinson Hall. Yesterday the board received a letter from artist T. C. Steele, who is at Spencer, Ind., regretting his inability to examine the pro posed designs.

"Tomlinson Hall has always seemed to ne," writes the artist, "a noble room. It has largeness of feeling and dignity of design and it seems to me a scheme of color should be selected that would add to this feeling rather than weaken it, that is that it should be quiet, full and rich and by no means light and brilliant. I take no stock whatever in the idea so commo among decorators that a ceiling should be lighter in color than the walls. The dark, rich wood ceilings of the old town halls of the German cities—the noblest rooms of

the kind ever built-are proof to the con-Mr. Steele suggests a plan of pictoria ecorations of the walls on either side of the stage, but fears that Indianapolis is not yet ready for such things. The board has decided that the designs that have alfresco artists are invited to submit signs showing a corner with ceiling, and end wall, drawn to a scale of one inch and end wall, drawn to a scale of the first to a foot, also a large panel for ceiling in detail half size, the cost to be limited to \$2,000. The board desires the designs to be numbered and ask that the name of the designer be concealed. The work must be submitted by July 25.

IT WILL NOT OBJECT.

Government Will Actually Permit Clifford Avenue to Be Improved. The Board of Public Works was informed vesterday that the government had no dis-Varney, the commanding officer at the arsenal, yesterday forwarded the board a letter nance at Washington. Concerning the Clif-

will continue to press Congress to make appropriation therefor, as it has heretofore done. If Congress refuses the needful appropriations and the city of Indianapolis de-sires to improve the streets for the city's own use and to meet the city's own wants, to a greater extent than Congress will pro-vide for, it would seem to be manifestly unfair to deny this privilege to the city, pro-vided the property of the United States is not damaged or unduly interfered with in making such improvements. It is not unlerstood that the city has any claim upon the government for remuneration for making such improvements. In accordance with the foregoing, it is left to the judgment of the commanding officer whether the city should be permitted to tear up the sidewalk curbing along the north front of the arsenal and replace it with a better curbing."

In a communication to the board Major Varney says that he will interpose jection to the work, provided that all of the conditions in the above letter are complied with. The board wrote to contractor Kirkpatrick, inclosing Major Varney's let-

WILL ACCEPT THE OFFER. City Officers Practically Decide on the

New Garbage Proposition. The city will readvertise for bids for the treatment and collection of city garbage. This practically means the acceptance of the American Reduction Company's offer to collect the garbage for \$20,000 a year. The question was decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the garbage committee with Mayor Denny, City Attorney Scott and President Holton, of the Board of Public Works. Mayor Denny talked with the committee about his visit to New York and his can Reduction Company. In advertising for new bids the same specifications will be used, and the only change will be in the length of time the city will grant the successful bidder in completing the plant. Six months will probably be given. It is understood that the American Reduction Company is the only concern in the country able

Contracts for Sidewalks Let. The Board of Public Works yesterday warded the contract for a cement sidewalk on Ohio street, between Meridian and Illinois streets. The work was awarded B. Porter, at \$1.05 a lineal foot. There were seven bids, ranging from \$1.05 to \$1.12 a lineal foot Other contracts were awarded as follows: Brick sidewalk on both sides of Elizabeth street, between Ellen and Blake streets, B. Porter, at 36 cents a lineal foot; cement

Benefits Assessed at \$3,713. James S. Cruse and C. A. Bookwalter, apointed by the Board of Public Works to assess benefits and damages to property affected by the contemplated improvement of Capital avenue, from Twelfth street to Twenty-sixth street, yesterday made a report to the board. The commissioners assessed the benefits at \$3,713 and the damages

at the same amount. Police Powers Conferred. The Board of Public Safety yesterday conferred police powers on R. H. Clarke, H. H. Parkhill, J. C. Piper, J. N. Stevens, Ira Hinchman and Calvin Artis. The men are employed at the soldiers' monument.

An Assistant Engineer Retires. The Board of Public Works yesterday ac epted the resignation of Howard B. Dill, assistant city engineer. No appointment was made. Mr. Dill will engage in the bicycle business at Richmond.

Municipal Notes. The Acme Paving Company was instructed by the Board of Works to attach inlets to the catch-basins on Ash street, and at Belle-

fontaine and Seventh streets.

The Board of Public Works yesterday adopted a resolution for the opening of Raymond street, from Meridian to Shelby street. The width of the new street will be one hundred feet. The board directed another letter to the Warren-Scharf Paving Company, request-ing that repairs be immediately made to the pavement at the intersection of St. Clair

and Pennsylvania streets. The Board of Public Works yesterday accepted the deeds of George T. and Mary R. Evans, Brower & Love Bros., and Franklin and Martha E. Landers, dedicating to the city a sufficient number of lots for the opening of Wabash street, from Blake street to White river.

The Board of Works has accepted the pavement laid by the Bermudez Asphalt Company on New Jersey street, from Massachusetts avenue to Fort Wayne svenue, with the understanding that the company will resurface the pavement at any time within the five years' guarantee.

Maennerchor's Second Venetian Night. Arrangements for the second Venetian night of the Indianapolis Maennerchor Soclety at Cottage Grove Park are about com pleted. Several hundred additional lights have been put in place. On each bridge over Fall creek there will be over five hundred large Chinese lanterns. Seats have been arranged for three thou

sand people, and the Maennerchor chorus will have seats on the raised platform on the bank of Fall creek. The platforms for the chorus and for the Indianapolis Milltary Band will be the center of the decorative scheme. The whole front of the park will be lighted with clusters of lights, and lights will be hung in, and half concealed by the foliage of, the forest trees in the park. The musical programme for the evening is as follows:

Part I—Selection from "Don Carlos," Verdi: "Traumerei," Schumann; "Der Lethetrank am Rhein," Beschnitt, Indianapolis Maennerchor; "Polish Dance," Schar-

wenka; "Im Grase Thauts," Spicker, In-dianapolis Maennerchor.

dianapolis Maennerchor.

Part II—Overture "Raymond," Thomas; euphonium solo, "My Pretty Jane," Hartmann, Mr. N. R. Rembusch; "Serenade," Durner, Indianapolis Maennerchor; "The Dying Poet," Gottschalk; "Flanders Koenig," Beckner, Indianapolis Maennerchor.

Part III—"Dance of the Demons" (Holst), arranged by Rembusch; "Musician Astray in the Forest," Conterno, obligato by Mr. J. B. Ferguson; "Black Huzzar," Millocker. The music will be interspersed with fireworks, and at the conclusion of the concert there will be a pyrotechnical display, in which will be a number of set pieces. Three thousand invitations have been sent out. Entrance to the park will be by the Illinois-street gate. The entertainment will begin at 8:30.

MADE HASTE TO LIST

B. AND L. ASSOCIATIONS REPORT THEIR ISSUES OF PAID-UP STOCK.

plicates for Their Entire Capital Stock.

The County Board of Review yesterday had a busy morning with the representatives of a number of building and loan assoclations concerning the taxes to be assessed against them. There was a break to get the paid-up stock on the duplicate on the part of a number of the large associations which had hitherto maintained a deflant attitude. The Indiana Mutual company concluded to report its paid-up stock, and \$43,-650 was listed against it. The other companies which made report are as follows: United States Savings and Loan Association, \$11,100; Atlas Savings Association, \$8,-800; Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association, \$21,400; Dania Building and Loan Association, \$3,895; Thorpe Block Building and Loan Association, \$23,200; North-side Building and Loan Association \$2,832; Columbia Association, \$850; International Building and Loan Association No. 1 \$4,000, No. 2 \$6,800. Not all of these were listed yesterday, some having made report without objection at the first call.
The board took the action that it had given warning of in relation to those asso-ciations which refused to report the amount of paid-up and prepaid stock. The demand was for an inspection of the books of the companies or for a certified list of the paid-"This department acknowledges its obligation to keep in proper repair its portion of the streets bordering on the arsenal, and will continue to press Congress to make the such holdings. Those who refused were warned that their entire capital stock less the amount actually loaned to stockholders would be placed on the lists, and the burden of getting the lists reduced. would then be thrown upon the companies instead of the county and the State. The companies which were so listed yesterday were the Indiana Home and Savings Asso-ciation, the Centennial Building and Loan

clation, the Centennial Building and Loan Association, the Equitable Savings and Loan Association, the Equitable Building and Loan Association, the Indiana Society for Savings, the Guardian Building and Loan Association, the International Savings and Investment Company, the Fletcher-avenue Savings and Loan Company, the German-American Building Association, A and B, the Statehouse Building and Loan Association. Some of the companies asked for further time, which was granted. The officers are awaiting instructions in some cases from their boards of directors before making the final reply to the board of review, and the board will not make the actual listing for a few days, in the belief that further consid-eration and the action of some of the associations will cause a change of policy.

MR. HAYS'S SPEECH RESUMED. A Passing Brass Band Interrupted It Two Years Ago.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday afternoon heard the statement of John T. Hays, representing the Indiana & Illinois Southern railroad. Governor Matthews was present, having reached home at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The road represented by Mr. Hays extends from Effingham, Ill., to Switz City, Ind., thirtythree miles of the road being in Sullivan and Green counties in this State. Mr. Hays's plea was the same he made two years ago when, as it was recalled by Governor Matthews, after Mr. Hays had labored for an hour picturing the road to the board as two streaks of rust extending through a section of the State that is so barren that a rabbit was compelled to carry a knapsack while crossing it, a band that happened to be passing along Mississippi street began playing the then popular song, "Listen to My Tale of Woe." The situation struck the members of the board as being so funny that they all leaned back in their chairs and laughed. This ended Mr. Hays's talk at the time and he renewed it yesterday. There was no action taken by the board. Representatives of the Pennsylvania Company will be heard next Friday and the E. & T. H. will be before the board next Tuesday. Secretary Hart was authorized to employ Johnson & Metcalf as the official stenographers for the board at a salary not in excess of what has been paid in former years. It was also decided to have two thousand copies of a State railroad map printed at a cost of \$250. The map will show the railroads in different colors so they can be easily traced. The board will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock, but there has been no arrangement made for any of the railroad companies to be heard to-day.

LOST SOME OF ITS TAXES.

West Indianapolis Finds It Is Entitled to Monies Paid This City. it has been discovered by william Shinn, formerly president of the Town Board of West Indianapolis, that a number of persons and corporations who live in West Indianapolis, and do business in the suburb, as well as in the city of Indianapolis, have had their property recorded in the city's duplicates, thus depriving the suburb of its share of the taxes. The discovery was made while Mr. Shinn was employed about the courthouse in one of the offices, and the name of Fred Holt, of West Indianapolis, could not be found on the duplicate prepared for this suburb. His name, however, was found in alphabetical order among the names of Indianapolis taxpayers. This led to further investigation, and Mr. Shinn says that the Indianapolis Manufacturing Company, the Citizens' Manufacturing Company, the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, District Telegraph Company, the Postal and the Western Union telegraph companies have not paid taxes in the suburb for six or seven years. The search is to be continued until all who ought to pay the suburb are properly transferred to the West Indianapolis

Mr. Henry Goes to Washington. Hon. Charles L. Henry, member of Congress, left yesterday for Washington in company with Will Fesler, county clerk. The latter went as Mr. Henry's guest. They will be gone a week or so, and Mr. Henry will look up a location during his term of Congress. It is the first visit he has made to the capital since his election. They went over the Chesapeake & Ohio road.

Pearson & Wetzel received through the custom house, yesterday, fifty-two packages of china direct from Hamburg.

Magnetic Springs. Cartersburg, Ind., on Vandalia Railroad, seventeen miles west of Indianapolis. Open all the year for those who want the benefit of the water, and for those who want the benefit of the water, and for those who want res; and for families who want to get their children out in the country, you can't beat it. This water will cure any case of stomach or kidney trouble, and the baths will cure most cases of resmatism. Good hotel and stables. Address B. F. WORTH, Plainfield, Ind. Soc round trip from city; 50c on Sunday.

Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

Vases, Berry Bowls, Water Pitchers, Cream Pitchers, Plates, Glasses, Knife Rests, and many other pieces useful for the table, and ornamental. The most select line at the right

Evening

Jewelry. Watches, Clocks And Silverware

38 West Washington Street.

We will make a special low-price sale commencing to-night, and continuing for one week. Less than AUCTION PRICES.

A Bargain Sale Every Night.

Rogers' 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons at cost.

Clocks less than ever sold before. Grand chance for working men SUMMER PRICES and women to buy cheap.

Great Sale Watches Every Night SHAW DECORATING COMPANY

Come and secure the bargains.

COKE REDUCED

6c for LUMP per Bushel Sc for CRUSHED per Bushel TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

58 South Pennsylvania Street.

To Celebrate Properly Sale ANY OCCASION

When you go

SUMMER HOME. JAC. METZGER & CO., Can furnish the greatest variety of pure and whole some drinks, in bottles, to suit

THE TEETOTALER AND CONNOISSEUR Beers, Ales, Wines, Whiskles, Brandles, Cham-pagnes, Waters, Mineral Waters, Soda Waters, etc.-foreign and domestic. Call or send orders to

30 & 32 East Maryland Street

Some Bakers

Are sweetening up the reputation of their old makes of bread by giving them a new name.

Does not sail under such false colors. It is a new bread—such choice, wholesome, delicious bread, as this city has never before known.

PARROTT & TAGGART Make it. Your grocer sells it.

PAPERS!

38 South Illinois St. Bargain for Wednesday, July 10 For to-day we offer "Beside the Bon-nie Brier Bush," at 80c. Publisher's

price \$1.25. Mailed for 89c if order is postmarked July 10. Watch this sale. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO 6 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

"Alaska" Refrigerators, White MountainFreezers. Water Coolers and Filters, And all Hot Weather Goods,

At all Prices,

LILLY & STALNAKER.

In all Styles. CARRIAGES

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4 We can give you better value for your money than any house in the State.

H. T. Conde Implement Co.,

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Nothin' to say, my laddie; Nothin' at all to say. If you'll take advice of your daddy-An' I hope you're built that way-You'll get the worth of your money. An' have much pleasure an' joy, If you'll spend your surplus nickels For the famous

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The greatest amount in any one risk, say, \$5, 0).

Has come to stay. Let us figure with you on your build-ing. We do a general line of ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Farmers' Fire Insurance Co

On the 30th day of June, 1895, Located at 29 East Market street, York, Pa. G. EDW. HERSH, President DAVID STRICKLER, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company are as follows: ule filed, market value

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—none—collateral loans.

Losses unadjusted
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof
All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks